

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA  
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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895 Quechua	895 Quechua	895 Quechua
	[b] <sup>60</sup>	
895 01 p	18 eth <sup>30</sup>	
895 02 p-aspirated	(loan)	
895 03 p-ejective	[d] <sup>60</sup>	51 iota
895 04 t	19 s	*[epsilon]
895 05 t-aspirated	20 s-hacek <sup>31</sup>	*[e]
895 06 t-ejective	(loan)	[iota-voiceless] <sup>68</sup>
895 07 k	[s-laminal] <sup>65</sup>	(free)
[x] <sup>61</sup>	21 gamma <sup>30</sup>	[i] <sup>66</sup>
895 08 k-aspirated	(loan)	52 epsilon <sup>30 69</sup>
895 09 k-ejective	[g] <sup>60</sup>	(loan,allo)
895 10 q	22 m	*/iota/
[gamma-uvular] <sup>62</sup>	23 n	[e] <sup>66 69</sup>
(free)	[eng] <sup>63</sup>	(allo,free)
[x-uvular] <sup>61</sup>	(allo,neutral)	*/iota/
895 11 q-aspirated	24 n-palatal	53 a
895 12 q-ejective	25 l	[a-front] <sup>66</sup>
895 13 t/s-hacek	26 l-palatal	[a-voiceless] <sup>68</sup>
895 14 t/s-hacek-aspirated	27 r-flap	(free)
895 15 t/s-hacek-ejective	[r-fricative] <sup>64</sup>	54 upsilon
895 16 phi <sup>30</sup>	28 r-trill <sup>30</sup>	*[o-open]
(loan)	(loan)	*[o]
895 17 beta <sup>30</sup>	29 h	[upsilon-dot] <sup>67</sup>
(loan)	30 glottal stop <sup>70</sup>	[upsilon-voiceless] <sup>68</sup>
	(transitional)	(free)
		55 o-open <sup>30 69</sup>
		(loan,allo)
		*/upsilon/
		[o] <sup>66 69</sup>
		(allo,free)
		*/upsilon/
		56 yod
		57 w
895 \$a Quechua \$A Kechua \$A Quichua \$b Cochabamba \$B Bolivian \$d Andean \$e Bolivia \$f over 6 million (all dialects) \$g Jim Lorentz \$g Marilyn Vihman (review) \$g John Crothers (editor)		
895 \$a Bills, Garland D.; Bernardo Vallejo C.; and Rudolph C. Troike \$b 1969 \$c An Introduction to Spoken Bolivian Quechua \$g Austin, Texas and London: The Institute of Latin American Studies; The University of Texas Press \$q author is native speaker		
895 \$a Lastra, Yolanda \$b 1968 \$c Cochabamba Quechua Syntax \$f (Janua Linguarum. Series Practica, 40) \$g The Hague: Mouton		
895 \$a Albo, Xavier \$b 1971 \$c Review of Cochabamba Quechua Syntax by Yolanda Lastra (1968) \$g IJAL 37.55-61		
895 \$a Parker, Gary \$b 1969 \$c Review of Cochabamba Quechua Syntax by Yolanda Lastra (1968) \$g Language 45:3.702-708		
895 \$a STRESS \$A "Primary stress in Quechua is almost always on the penultimate syllable. In a few (highly restricted) cases the primary stress falls on the final syllable." (Bills et al., p.8)		
895 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)V(C) \$A In native words.		
895 <sup>30</sup> \$A The consonants /beta, eth, gamma, phi, r-trill/ occur only in Spanish loan words. The vowels /epsilon/ and /o-open/ occur as independent phonemes only in Spanish loans. In native words they occur as allophones of the high vowels before uvulars. (Bills et al., p.xix)		
895 <sup>31</sup> \$A Bills et al. do not include /s-hacek/ in their list of phonemes, but indicate that it does exist in some Quechua dialects. (p.xvi) Lastra gives it as an independent phoneme, in contrast with /s/.		

- 895 60    \$A /beta, eth, gamma/ become [b, d, g] word initially and after nasals. (Lastra, p.13)
- 895 61    \$A /k, q/ become [x, x-uvular] in syllable final position. (p.xix) (Lastra analyzes the two fricatives as /h/, with a somewhat different distribution.)
- 895 62    \$A /q/ may become [gamma-uvular] in syllable initial position. (Lastra, p.13)
- 895 63    \$A Syllable final nasals are realized as [n] before dental and palatal stops, and as [ɛŋ] elsewhere. (p.xix)
- 895 64    \$A /r-flap/ becomes [r-fricative], "a lax spirantized trill" word initially. (p.xix) (Lastra identifies this sound as a "lamino-alveolar fricative." (p.14))
- 895 65    \$A /s-hacek/ becomes [s-laminal] before a consonant or after a front vowel. (Lastra, p.13) (Rule not found in Bills, et al.)
- 895 66    \$A /iota, epsilon, o-open/ are raised and /a/ is fronted before /yod/. (Rule found only in Lastra, p.12)
- 895 67    \$A /upsilon/ is fronted before palatals. (Rule found only in Lastra, p.12)
- 895 68    \$A /iota, upsilon, a/ may be devoiced when unstressed and followed by a voiceless consonant. (Rule found only in Lastra, p.12)
- 895 69    \$A /iota, upsilon/ are lowered to [e, o] or [epsilon, o-open] when adjacent to a uvular. There is "generally...less lowering" when a morpheme boundary intervenes. (p.xix, 79) (Rule treated as morphophonemic by Lastra. (p.19))